

英 語

【 I 】 次の文章を読み、問 1 から問 5 の各問に答えなさい。

Contrary to many people's ideas about 'baby talk', language learning starts well before babies utter their first words or babbles. As soon as babies in the womb can (a), they respond to sounds. They jump in response to noises, such as fireworks, and even before they're born they eavesdrop* on every conversation their mother has. When they emerge, we can trick them into showing us that they recognize their mother's voice as well as stories and songs they've heard in the womb. They consistently prefer listening to those sounds rather than rival sounds. At first, language is only like a melody for babies, but they enter the world prepared (b) any of the world's nearly seven thousand languages.

With the melody imprinted, the first problem babies face is finding the units in the stream of speech that washes over them. Where does one word end and the next begin? (You may have had a similar problem as you began learning a foreign language and hearing native speakers talk a mile a minute.) They start finding unit boundaries by four and a half months of age, as they learn to recognize their own name. The first clue is its stress pattern ('IRVing' is clearly different from 'AnnETTE'), but very soon little Irving can distinguish his name even (c) other names with the same stress pattern (like 'Wilson'). Next, babies begin to recognize other frequently occurring words — like 'mama' — that can serve as additional markers in the speech stream. At six months [A] when it comes after their own name (but not when it follows someone else's name).

Having learned to find the word-like units in the stream of speech around them, babies need to figure out (d) these units mean. Naturally enough, some of the first words babies understand the meanings of are 'mama' and 'daddy'. Research tells us that by six months, even though they can't yet talk, they attach the word 'mama' to their own mother and not to just any woman. Likewise for 'daddy'.

*eavesdrop : 盗み聞きする

問1 空欄 (a) から (d) に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。解答番号は から 。

- (a) ア) hear イ) see ウ) taste エ) touch
(b) ア) learn イ) learning ウ) to have learned エ) to learn
(c) ア) about イ) for ウ) from エ) in
(d) ア) what イ) when ウ) where エ) which

問2 下線部 (i) と (ii) の単語の意味とほぼ同じ意味の単語として最も適切なものをそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。解答番号は から 。

- (i) ア) clearly イ) quickly ウ) slowly エ) vaguely
(ii) ア) hardly イ) occasionally ウ) rarely エ) repeatedly

問3 下線部 (1) が表す内容として最も適切なものを一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。解答番号は 。

(1)

- ア) 胎内にいる赤ん坊がいつも反応するのは、母親の声よりも花火などの大きな音だ。
イ) 胎内にいる赤ん坊がいつも反応するのは、他の赤ん坊の声よりも母親の声だ。
ウ) 生まれた赤ん坊は母親の声を好むが、胎内で聞いた歌や物語にはいつも反応しない。
エ) 生まれた赤ん坊は、胎内で聞いた歌と物語や母親の声を他の音よりもいつも好む。

問4 空欄 [A] に入れるのに最も適切なものを一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。解答番号は 。

[A]

- ア) babies can hear a word they don't recognize
イ) babies can recognize a word they hear
ウ) babies can't hear a word they don't recognize
エ) babies can't hear a word they recognize

問5 次の各文について、本文の内容と一致するものにはアを、一致しないものにはイを、それぞれマークしなさい。解答番号は から 。

- (a) 言葉を話しだすと同時に赤ん坊の言語学習は始まる。
(b) 生まれてから4か月半を過ぎると、赤ん坊は自分の名前を認識し始める。
(c) 赤ん坊の言語習得は、言葉の流れ全体をメロディーとして理解することで終わる。
(d) 赤ん坊が最初に意味を理解する語は「パパ」ではなく「ママ」であることが多い。

【Ⅱ】 次の会話文を読んで、空所（1）から（6）に入れるのに最も適切なものをそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。解答番号は から 。

Fuwari: Good morning, Sakura!

Sakura: Hi, Fuwari, how are you?

Fuwari: I'm fine, thanks. Can I ask you about tomorrow's class?

Sakura: Sure. We have some online and face-to-face classes. (1)?

Fuwari: I'm wondering about our online classes. Do you think I can turn off my camera? I'm a little shy.

Sakura: (2). The teacher sent us a message confirming that last week.

Fuwari: Thank goodness. I feel more comfortable speaking online with my camera off.

Sakura: Oh, not me! I'm glad for the chance to see other students' faces.

Fuwari: I hadn't thought of that. I'm glad we have the choice.

Sakura: Fuwari, which do you prefer, face-to-face class or online class?

Fuwari: I'm still a little worried about catching the flu but I want to talk to my friends at school, so I'd rather have face-to-face classes.

Sakura: I agree, I missed my friends a lot. I prefer face-to-face for math and English, but (3) other classes online.

Fuwari: Really? Why?

Sakura: I want to ask many questions about math because I need a lot of help. In English class, I want to talk to many classmates during practice.

Fuwari: (4)?

Sakura: Well, I can do homework and study at my own pace. I can rewatch lecture videos or read handouts as many times as I want. Also, we usually get more time for each task.

Fuwari: That's true, but what if you have questions?

Sakura: Our teacher has planned question time every week online.

Fuwari: Asking questions one-on-one is scary.

Sakura: I'm actually happy that I don't have to ask my questions (5).

Fuwari: Oh yeah...

Sakura: I guess it's good we have different styles of classes now.

Fuwari: By the way, did you finish your English homework for today?

Sakura: Yes, I made my presentation video. (6).

Fuwari: Good for you! Did you upload it?

Sakura: Oh no! I forgot. I will do that right now!

(1) 13

- ア) What classes do you have
- イ) What subjects do you have
- ウ) Which class do you want to ask me about
- エ) Which textbooks do you want to ask me about

(2) 14

- ア) No, you can't
- イ) No, you mustn't
- ウ) Yes, that's fine
- エ) Yes, that's wrong

(3) 15

- ア) I don't mind doing
- イ) I mind doing
- ウ) I can't mind
- エ) in my mind I do

(4) 16

- ア) But when do you like face-to-face for other classes
- イ) But when do you like online for other classes
- ウ) But why do you like face-to-face for other classes
- エ) But why do you like online for other classes

(5) 17

- ア) alone
- イ) at home
- ウ) in front of other students
- エ) in spite of other students

(6) 18

- ア) I can't complete it
- イ) I didn't finish it
- ウ) I tried really hard
- エ) It was not my homework

【Ⅲ】 次の空所に入れる語句として最も適切なものをそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。解答番号は から 。

- (1) Would you help me () the table?
ア) be cleared イ) clear ウ) cleared エ) to have cleared
- (2) The noise of the machine was so () that we could hardly study.
ア) annoy イ) annoyance ウ) annoyed エ) annoying
- (3) This racket is mine. I () play tennis every weekend.
ア) am use to イ) use to ウ) used to エ) was used to
- (4) Lucy was () swimmer in our class.
ア) faster イ) fastest ウ) the faster エ) the fastest
- (5) I saw her () along the street with her friend.
ア) to have walked イ) to walk ウ) walked エ) walking
- (6) If it had not been snowing so much, I () to see you yesterday.
ア) had come イ) had not come ウ) would come エ) would have come

【Ⅳ】 次のA、Bの文がほぼ同様の意味になるように、空所に入れる語句として最も適切なものをそれぞれ一つ選び、その記号をマークしなさい。解答番号は から 。

- (1) A I had difficulty walking on the road because of the terrible rain.
B The terrible rain made () difficult for me to walk on the road.
ア) it イ) so ウ) that エ) them
- (2) A Polly said, "Let's have lunch at the new restaurant."
B Polly () that we have lunch at the new restaurant.
ア) exclaimed イ) prayed ウ) spoke エ) suggested
- (3) A She was nice enough to let me use her cell phone.
B She was so nice () to let me use her cell phone.
ア) as イ) on ウ) that エ) without
- (4) A To learn about the incident, Peter not only watched the news, but read the newspaper.
B To learn about the incident, () watching the news, Peter read the newspaper.
ア) also イ) besides ウ) in addition エ) instead

【V】 次の(1)から(3)の和文に合うように、与えられた語を空所に並べかえなさい。完成した英文の4番目と7番目にくる語の記号をマークすること。解答番号は から 。

(1) 毎日、どれくらいの時間をあなたは英語の本を読むのに使いますか。

- ア) books イ) do ウ) English エ) much オ) reading
カ) spend キ) time ク) you

How _____ _____ _____ every day?

(2) 彼女がこのような難しい役を何年も演じ続けているのは驚くべきことだ。

- ア) a イ) amazing ウ) been エ) difficult オ) has
カ) playing キ) role ク) she ケ) such コ) that

It's _____ _____ _____ for years.

(3) 外で私の名前が呼ばれるのを聞いた時、私はテレビを見ていた。

- ア) called イ) heard ウ) I エ) my オ) name
カ) TV キ) was ク) watching ケ) when

I _____ _____ _____ outside.